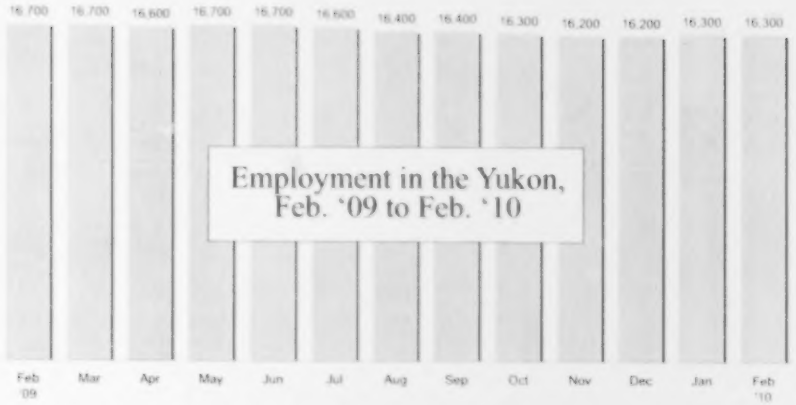
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

YUKON EMPLOYMENT

February 2010



Yukon's labour force in February '10 (17,500) decreased by 300 compared to the figure one year earlier, February '09 (17,800). Of the February 2010 labour force figure, 16,300 were employed and 1,200, or 6.9%, were unemployed. Figures for one year ago, in February 2009, there were 17,800 individuals in the labour force of whom 16,700 were employed and 1,100, or 6.2%, were unemployed.

February 2010 Employment at a glance:

- Labour force: 17,500
- Employed: 16,300
- Unemployed: 1,200
- Unemployment rate: 6.9%
  - *-Last month* *7.4%*
  - *-One year ago* *6.2%*

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PLEASE NOTE: Due to rounding, the sum of individual Labour Force Survey characteristics at times does not equal the labour force and/or total employment figures. All figures quoted for Yukon are three-month moving averages. For a definition of three-month moving average, please go to the list of definitions on page 12.

With January 2010 Labour Force Survey release, Statistics Canada revised all seasonally adjusted estimates (1992-2009) using a new seasonal adjustment method; therefore data is not comparable to previously published figures.

Figures From Across Canada—February 2010

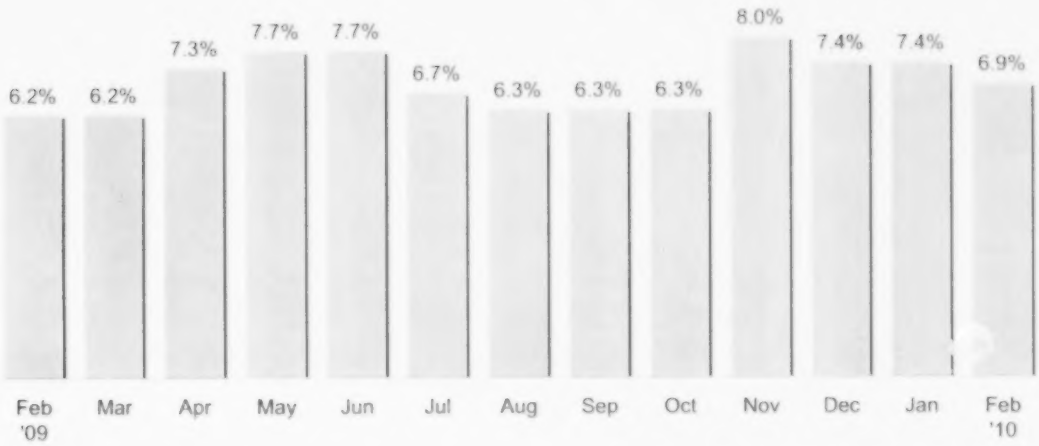
	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Yukon	**16,300**	**1,200**	**6.9%**
Canada	16,945,300	1,519,400	8.2%
Newfoundland & Labrador	219,600	37,700	14.7%
P.E.I.	72,200	8,200	10.2%
Nova Scotia	451,200	46,500	9.3%
New Brunswick	365,900	36,700	9.1%
Quebec	3,873,300	339,400	8.1%
Ontario	6,564,800	654,900	9.1%
Manitoba	611,300	34,800	5.4%
Saskatchewan	523,900	23,500	4.3%
Alberta	1,972,800	145,900	6.9%
B.C.	2,290,400	192,000	7.7%
N.W.T.	20,600	1,400	6.4%

This table shows that Yukon is tied with Alberta for the fourth lowest in the country in terms of the unemployment rate (6.9%). Saskatchewan's unemployment rate (4.3%) was lowest, while Newfoundland and Labrador's rate (14.7%) was highest.

Note: Nunavut's unemployment rate of 11.9% is available only as an "unadjusted" estimate and is therefore not included in this table of seasonally adjusted data.

Yukon, NWT and Nunavut figures are three-month moving averages and are therefore not included in the overall figure for Canada.

Yukon's Unemployment Rate



The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased during the first half of 2009 to 7.7%. It then dropped and levelled at 6.3% until November when the rate spiked to 8.0%.. It ended the year at 7.4% and has currently decreased to 6.9% in February 2010. The following changes have occurred on a month-to-month basis:

		Percentage points*
2010	• January to February	-0.5
	• Dec. '09 to Jan. '10	0.0
	• November to December	-0.6
	• October to November	1.7
	• September to October	0.0
	• August to September	0.0
	• July to August	-0.4
	• June to July	-1.0
	• May to June	0.0
	• April to May	0.4
	• March to April	1.1
	• February to March	0.0
2009	• January to February	0.1

** percentage point is the actual numerical difference between two percentages, such as: 10% - 8% = 2 percentage points.*

What is the unemployment rate, and how is it calculated?

The unemployment rate shows the relationship between the number of unemployed and the labour force. The labour force includes those individuals 15 years of age and older who are either employed or unemployed but looking for work. The higher the value of the unemployment rate, the greater the number of individuals unemployed as compared to the labour force.

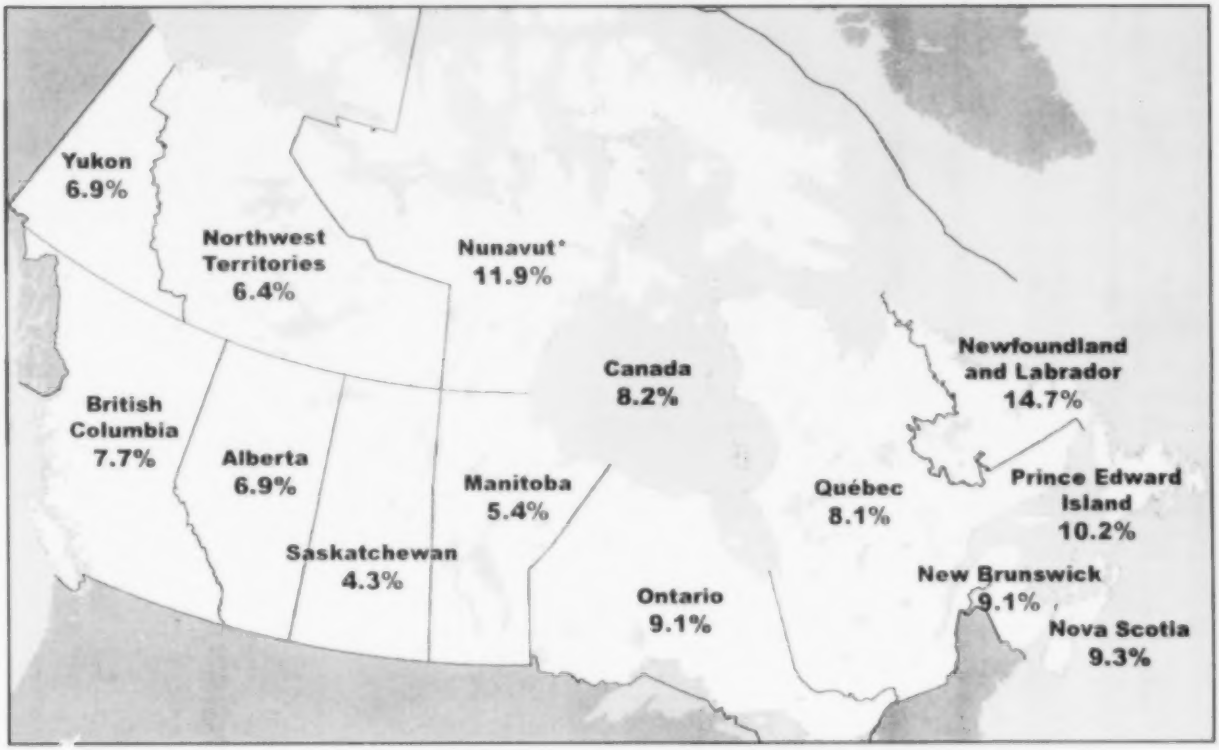
The survey that estimates the Yukon's unemployment rate, the Labour Force Survey (LFS), has undergone survey redesign so comparable data is only available back to 1995.

Over the last 16 years the average unemployment rate for January has been 8.9%.

Looking at the change in the unemployment rate between January and February in previous years, the rate has risen 8 times and fallen 5 times and remained the same three times since 1995.

	January	February	Change
2010	7.4%	6.9%	-0.5%
2009	6.1%	6.2%	0.1%
2008	5.6%	5.5%	-0.1%
2007	4.0%	3.5%	-0.5%
2006	4.5%	5.1%	0.6%
2005	5.4%	5.4%	0.0%
2004	7.6%	7.1%	-0.5%
2003	10.2%	10.8%	0.6%
2002	9.5%	10.2%	0.7%
2001	13.6%	11.9%	-1.7%
2000	11.3%	11.3%	0.0%
1999	13.8%	14.0%	0.2%
1998	10.5%	11.8%	1.3%
1997	14.0%	14.0%	0.0%
1996	9.5%	9.6%	0.1%
1995	8.2%	8.7%	0.5%
Average 1995 to 2010	**8.8%**	**8.9%**	**0.1**

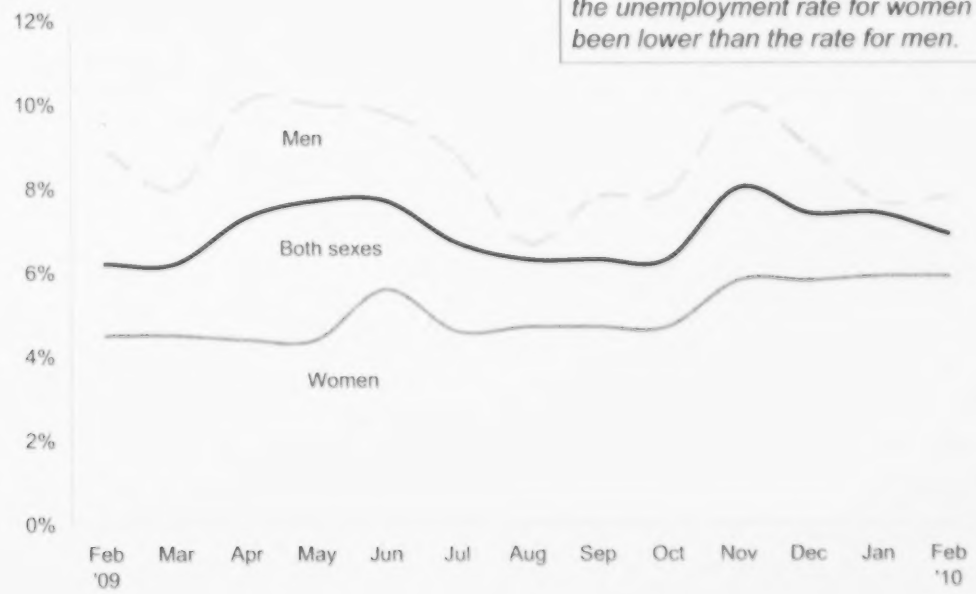
Unemployment rates: Canada, Provinces and Territories — February 2010



*The unemployment rate for Nunavut is NOT seasonally adjusted.

Monthly Unemployment Rates for the Yukon Labour Force Aged 15 and Over

This chart shows that over the last year, the unemployment rate for women has been lower than the rate for men.

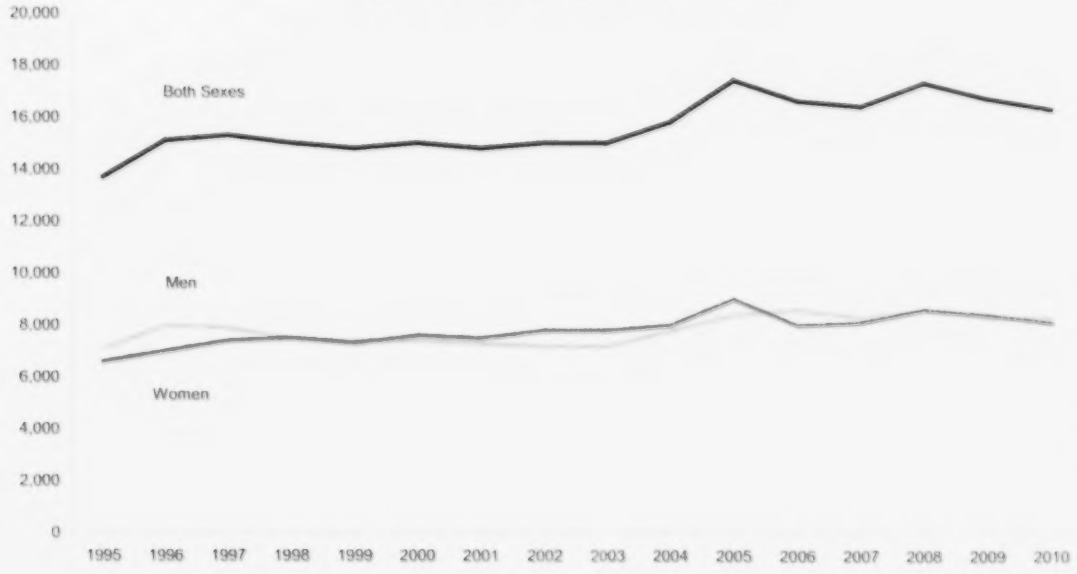


Yukon's Labour Force Aged 15 and Over, Continued. . .

		Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed		
		Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
2010	Feb	17,500	9,000	8,500	16,300	8,300	8,100	1,200	700	500
	Jan	17,600	9,100	8,500	16,300	8,300	8,000	1,300	700	500
2009	Dec	17,500	8,900	8,600	16,200	8,100	8,000	1,300	800	500
	Nov	17,600	9,000	8,600	16,200	8,200	8,100	1,400	900	500
	Oct	17,500	8,900	8,600	16,300	8,200	8,100	1,100	700	400
	Sep	17,600	9,000	8,600	16,400	8,300	8,200	1,100	700	400
	Aug	17,400	8,900	8,600	16,400	8,300	8,100	1,100	600	400
	Jul	17,800	9,100	8,700	16,600	8,300	8,300	1,200	800	400
	Jun	18,100	9,200	8,900	16,700	8,300	8,500	1,400	900	500
	May	18,100	9,000	9,000	16,700	8,100	8,600	1,400	900	400
	Apr	17,900	8,900	9,000	16,600	8,000	8,600	1,300	900	400
	Mar	17,700	8,800	8,900	16,700	8,100	8,500	1,100	700	400
	Feb	17,800	9,000	8,800	16,700	8,300	8,400	1,100	800	400
2008	Feb (r)	18,300	9,300	9,000	17,300	8,600	8,600	1,000	700	300
2007	Feb (r)	17,000	8,700	8,300	16,400	8,300	8,100	600	500	200
2006	Feb (r)	17,500	9,100	8,400	16,600	8,600	8,000	900	500	400
2005	Feb (r)	18,400	9,100	9,300	17,400	8,400	9,000	1,000	700	300
2004	Feb (r)	16,900	8,600	8,300	15,800	7,800	8,000	1,200	800	400
2003	Feb (r)	16,700	8,400	8,400	15,000	7,200	7,800	1,800	1,200	600
2002	Feb (r)	16,700	8,500	8,200	15,000	7,200	7,800	1,700	1,300	400
2001	Feb (r)	16,800	8,600	8,200	14,800	7,300	7,500	2,000	1,400	700
2000	Feb (r)	16,800	8,600	8,300	15,000	7,400	7,600	1,900	1,200	700
1999	Feb (r)	17,200	9,000	8,200	14,800	7,400	7,300	2,400	1,500	900
1998	Feb (r)	17,000	8,800	8,200	15,000	7,500	7,500	2,000	1,300	700
1997	Feb (r)	17,800	9,400	8,400	15,300	7,900	7,400	2,500	1,500	1,000
1996	Feb (r)	16,600	9,000	7,600	15,100	8,000	7,000	1,600	1,000	600
1995	Feb (r)	14,900	8,000	7,000	13,700	7,100	6,600	1,300	900	400
Average Feb 1995 to 2010		**17,100**	**8,800**	**8,300**	**15 600**	**7,800**	**7,800**	**1,500**	**1,000**	**500**

(r) = revised

Number of Employed for February, Aged 15 and over, 1995 to 2010

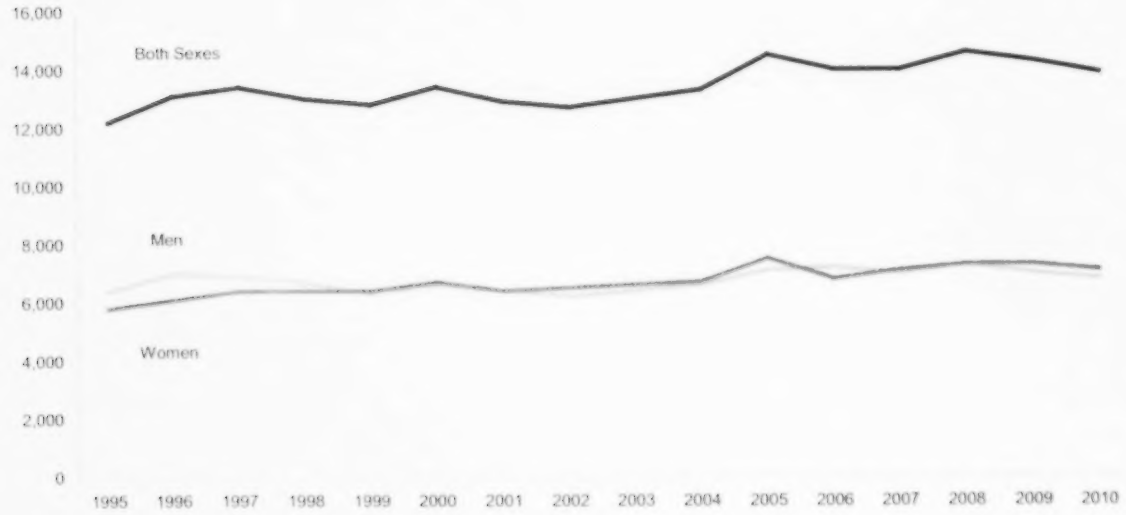


Yukon's Labour Force, Aged 25 and Over

		Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed		
		Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
2010	Feb	14,900	7,400	7,500	13,900	6,800	7,100	1,000	600	400
	Jan	14,900	7,400	7,500	14,000	6,800	7,100	1,000	600	400
2009	Dec	14,800	7,300	7,500	13,900	6,800	7,100	900	600	300
	Nov	14,900	7,400	7,500	13,900	6,800	7,100	1,100	600	500
	Oct	14,900	7,400	7,500	14,000	6,900	7,100	900	500	400
	Sep	15,100	7,500	7,600	14,200	7,100	7,200	900	500	400
	Aug	15,000	7,500	7,500	14,200	7,100	7,200	800	400	400
	Jul	15,200	7,600	7,600	14,400	7,100	7,200	900	500	400
	Jun	15,500	7,700	7,700	14,400	7,000	7,300	1,100	700	400
	May	15,500	7,700	7,800	14,400	7,000	7,500	1,100	800	300
	Apr	15,400	7,600	7,800	14,300	6,800	7,500	1,000	800	300
	Mar	15,100	7,400	7,700	14,400	7,000	7,400	700	500	200
	Feb	15,000	7,500	7,600	14,300	7,000	7,300	700	500	200
2008	Feb (r)	15,000	7,600	7,500	14,600	7,300	7,300	500	300	200
2007	Feb (r)	14,300	7,100	7,200	14,000	7,000	7,100	300	200	*
2006	Feb (r)	14,600	7,500	7,100	14,000	7,200	6,800	500	300	200
2005	Feb (r)	15,100	7,400	7,700	14,500	7,100	7,500	500	300	200
2004	Feb (r)	14,100	7,100	7,000	13,300	6,600	6,700	900	600	300
2003	Feb (r)	14,200	7,200	6,900	13,000	6,400	6,600	1,200	800	300
2002	Feb (r)	13,900	7,100	6,800	12,700	6,200	6,500	1,300	1,000	300
2001	Feb (r)	14,400	7,500	7,000	12,900	6,400	6,400	1,600	1,000	500
2000	Feb (r)	14,600	7,500	7,100	13,400	6,600	6,700	1,200	800	400
1999	Feb (r)	14,600	7,600	7,000	12,800	6,300	6,400	1,800	1,300	600
1998	Feb (r)	14,400	7,500	6,800	13,000	6,700	6,400	1,300	900	500
1997	Feb (r)	15,200	8,100	7,100	13,400	6,900	6,400	1,800	1,100	700
1996	Feb (r)	14,100	7,700	6,400	13,100	7,000	6,100	1,000	700	400
1995	Feb (r)	13,100	7,000	6,100	12,200	6,400	5,800	900	600	300
Average Feb 1995 to 2010		**14,500**	**7,400**	**7,100**	**13,400**	**6,700**	**6,700**	**1,000**	**700**	**400**

(r) = revised

Number of Employed for February, Aged 25 and over, 1995 to 2010

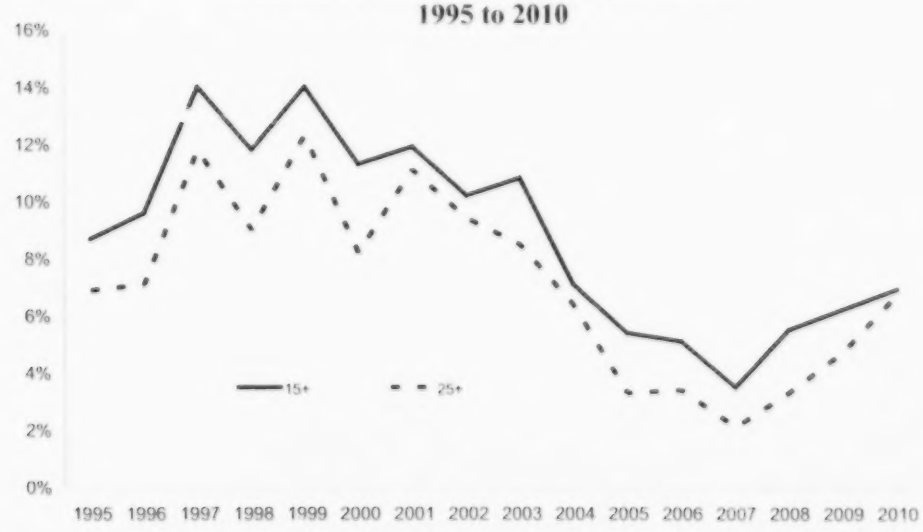


Yukon's Unemployment Rate

		15 years and older Unemployment Rate (%)			25 years and older Unemployment Rate (%)		
		Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
2010	Feb	6.9	7.8	5.9	6.7	8.1	5.3
	Jan	7.4	7.7	5.9	6.7	8.1	5.3
2009	Dec	7.4	9.0	5.8	6.1	8.2	4.0
	Nov	8.0	10.0	5.8	7.4	8.1	6.7
	Oct	6.3	7.9	4.7	6.0	6.8	5.3
	Sep	6.3	7.8	4.7	6.0	6.7	5.3
	Aug	6.3	6.7	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.3
	Jul	6.7	8.8	4.6	5.9	6.6	5.3
	Jun	7.7	9.8	5.6	7.1	9.1	5.2
	May	7.7	10.0	4.4	7.1	10.4	3.8
	Apr	7.3	10.1	4.4	6.5	10.5	3.8
	Mar	6.2	8.0	4.5	4.6	6.8	2.6
	Feb	6.2	8.9	4.5	4.7	6.7	2.6
2008	Feb (r)	5.5	7.5	3.3	3.3	3.9	2.7
2007	Feb (r)	3.5	5.7	2.4	2.1	2.8	*
2006	Feb (r)	5.1	5.5	4.8	3.4	4.0	2.8
2005	Feb (r)	5.4	7.7	3.2	3.3	4.1	2.6
2004	Feb (r)	7.1	9.3	4.8	6.4	8.5	4.3
2003	Feb (r)	10.8	14.3	7.1	8.5	11.1	4.3
2002	Feb (r)	10.2	15.3	4.9	9.4	14.1	4.4
2001	Feb (r)	11.9	16.3	8.5	11.1	13.3	7.1
2000	Feb (r)	11.3	14.0	8.4	8.2	10.7	5.6
1999	Feb (r)	14.0	16.7	11.0	12.3	17.1	8.6
1998	Feb (r)	11.8	14.8	8.5	9.0	12.0	7.4
1997	Feb (r)	14.0	16.0	11.9	11.8	13.6	9.9
1996	Feb (r)	9.6	11.1	7.9	7.1	9.1	6.3
1995	Feb (r)	8.7	11.3	5.7	6.9	8.6	4.9
Average Feb 1995 to 2010		**8.9**	**11.4**	**6.4**	**7.1**	**9.2**	**5.3**

(r) = revised

Yukon's February Unemployment Rate
1995 to 2010



Yukon's Employment - seasonally unadjusted figures

A word about "adjusted" vs. "unadjusted"

The statistics on the next 5 pages are "seasonally unadjusted," as opposed to the figures on pages 1 through 6, which are "seasonally adjusted."

"Seasonally adjusted" refers to the technique of adjusting the "raw" figures to remove seasonal movements (*see page 12 for further explanation*). As such, "seasonally adjusted" employment figures are widely used and quoted, as they are considered to be a more accurate picture of the current employment situation than the "raw" or "unadjusted" figures.

Some of the variables mentioned in the next 5 pages are available only in the "unadjusted" format, while others are available both as "adjusted" and "unadjusted." Comparisons between the "adjusted" and "unadjusted" series should not be made.

Yukon's Labour Force Characteristics (unadjusted)

		Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Employment Rate
						%		
2010	Feb	17,100	15,800	1,300	7,300	7.6	69.8	64.5
	Jan	17,200	15,800	1,400	7,200	8.1	70.5	64.8
2009	Dec	17,300	16,000	1,300	7,100	7.5	70.9	65.6
	Nov	17,600	16,300	1,400	6,700	8.0	72.4	67.1
	Oct	17,700	16,700	1,000	6,600	5.6	72.8	68.7
	Sep	18,000	17,000	1,000	6,200	5.6	74.4	70.2
	Aug	18,000	17,000	1,000	6,200	5.6	74.4	70.2
	Jul	18,200	17,000	1,200	6,000	6.6	75.2	70.2
	Jun	18,200	16,800	1,400	6,000	7.7	75.2	69.4
	May	18,000	16,500	1,400	6,200	7.8	74.7	68.5
	Apr	17,700	16,300	1,400	6,400	7.9	73.4	67.6
	Mar	17,500	16,300	1,200	6,600	6.9	72.6	67.6
	Feb	17,400	16,200	1,200	6,600	6.9	72.2	67.2
2008	Feb	17,600	16,700	1,000	5,800	5.7	74.9	71.1
2007	Feb	16,500	15,900	600	7,000	3.6	70.2	67.7
2006	Feb	17,000	16,100	900	6,700	5.3	72.0	68.2
2005	Feb	18,000	16,900	1,100	5,700	6.1	76.3	71.6
2004	Feb	16,600	15,300	1,300	6,500	7.8	71.9	66.2
2003	Feb	16,300	14,400	1,800	6,000	11.0	73.1	64.6
2002	Feb	16,200	14,500	1,700	5,600	10.5	74.3	66.5
2001	Feb	16,300	14,300	2,000	5,300	12.3	75.1	65.9
2000	Feb	16,500	14,500	2,000	5,200	12.1	75.7	66.5
1999	Feb	16,900	14,300	2,600	4,900	15.4	77.9	65.9
1998	Feb	16,700	14,500	2,200	5,300	13.2	75.9	65.9
1997	Feb	17,300	14,600	2,700	4,700	15.6	78.6	66.4
1996	Feb	16,000	14,400	1,600	5,100	10.0	75.8	68.2
1995	Feb	14,400	13,100	1,400	5,300	9.7	73.1	66.5
Average Feb 1995 to 2010		**16,700**	**15,100**	**1,600**	**5,800**	**9.6**	**74.2**	**67.1**

Note: *Due to rounding, the sum of individual LFS characteristics at times does not equal the labour force and/or total employment figures. Percentages have been adjusted on the basis of the reported unemployment rate. All figures quoted for the Yukon are three-month moving averages. For a definition of three-month moving average, please go to the list of definitions on page 12.*

Full-time and Part-time Employment

		Total Employed	Full-time	% of all employed	Part-time	% of all employed
2010	Feb	15,800	13,100	82.9%	2,700	17.1%
	Jan	15,800	13,000	82.3%	2,800	17.7%
2009	Dec	16,000	13,500	84.4%	2,500	15.6%
	Nov	16,300	13,900	85.3%	2,400	14.7%
	Oct	16,700	14,600	87.4%	2,100	12.6%
	Sep	17,000	15,000	88.2%	2,000	11.8%
	Aug	17,000	15,100	88.8%	2,000	11.8%
	Jul	17,000	14,900	87.6%	2,100	12.4%
	Jun	16,800	14,500	86.3%	2,300	13.7%
	May	16,500	14,200	86.1%	2,300	13.9%
	Apr	16,300	13,900	85.3%	2,400	14.7%
	Mar	16,300	13,900	85.3%	2,400	14.7%
	Feb	16,200	13,700	84.6%	2,500	15.4%
2008	Feb	16,700	13,900	83.2%	2,700	16.2%
2007	Feb	15,900	13,700	86.2%	2,200	13.8%
2006	Feb	16,100	13,000	80.7%	3,100	19.3%
2005	Feb	16,900	14,200	84.0%	2,700	16.0%
2004	Feb	15,300	12,700	83.0%	2,700	17.6%
2003	Feb	14,400	12,100	84.0%	2,300	16.0%
2002	Feb	14,500	11,600	80.0%	2,900	20.0%
2001	Feb	14,300	11,400	79.7%	2,900	20.3%
2000	Feb	14,500	11,100	76.6%	3,400	23.4%
1999	Feb	14,300	11,400	79.7%	2,900	20.3%
1998	Feb	14,500	11,800	81.4%	2,700	18.6%
1997	Feb	14,600	12,000	82.2%	2,600	17.8%
1996	Feb	14,400	12,000	83.3%	2,300	16.0%
1995	Feb	13,100	10,800	82.4%	2,200	16.8%
Average Feb 1995 to 2010		**15,100**	**12,400**	**82.1%**	**2,700**	**17.9%**

Employment in Goods- and Service-Producing Industries

		Total Employed	Goods-Producing Industries	Service-Producing Industries
2010	Feb	15,800	2,300	13,500
	Jan	15,800	2,400	13,400
2009				
	Dec	16,000	2,500	13,500
	Nov	16,300	2,400	13,800
	Oct	16,700	2,500	14,200
	Sep	17,000	2,800	14,200
	Aug	17,000	2,900	14,100
	Jul	17,000	2,800	14,200
	Jun	16,800	2,700	14,000
	May	16,500	2,500	14,000
	Apr	16,300	2,300	14,000
	Mar	16,300	2,400	13,800
	Feb	16,200	2,400	13,800

		Total Employed	Goods-Producing Industries	Service-Producing Industries
2008	Feb	16,500	3,200	13,300
2007	Feb	16,100	2,100	14,000
2006	Feb	16,500	2,100	14,400
2005	Feb	16,800	1,600	15,100
2004	Feb	15,100	1,300	13,800
2003	Feb	14,400	1,500	12,900
2002	Feb	14,600	1,700	13,000
2001	Feb	14,200	1,600	12,600
2000	Feb	14,400	1,400	13,000
1999	Feb	14,400	1,500	12,900
1998	Feb	14,700	2,200	12,600
1997	Feb	14,700	2,300	12,400
1996	Feb	14,600	2,400	12,200
1995	Feb	13,000	1,600	11,300
Average Feb 1995 to 2009		**15,100**	**2,000**	**13,200**

Public and Private Sector Employment

		Total Employed	Public Sector*	Private Sector		
			Employees	Employees	Self-Employed	Total Private Sector
2010	Feb	15,800	7,100	6,500	2,200	8,700
	Jan	15,800	6,800	6,900	2,100	9,000
2009	Dec	16,000	6,900	7,000	2,000	9,000
	Nov	16,300	7,000	7,100	2,100	9,200
	Oct	16,700	7,000	7,600	2,100	9,700
	Sep	17,000	7,000	7,800	2,200	10,000
	Aug	17,000	7,100	7,800	2,100	9,900
	Jul	17,000	7,100	7,600	2,200	9,800
	Jun	16,800	7,000	7,500	2,300	9,800
	May	16,500	6,900	7,300	2,300	9,600
	Apr	16,300	7,000	7,100	2,200	9,300
	Mar	16,300	7,100	7,200	2,000	9,200
	Feb	16,200	7,000	7,200	2,000	9,200
2008	Feb	16,700	6,300	7,900	2,500	10,400
2007	Feb	15,900	5,900	7,100	2,900	10,000
2006	Feb	16,100	6,100	7,200	2,800	10,000
2005	Feb	16,900	6,500	7,400	3,000	10,400
2004	Feb	15,300	6,000	7,000	2,300	9,300
2003	Feb	14,400	5,500	6,700	2,300	9,000
2002	Feb	14,500	6,100	5,900	2,500	8,400
2001	Feb	14,300	6,400	4,900	3,000	7,900
2000	Feb	14,500	6,300	5,200	3,000	8,200
1999	Feb	14,300	6,400	5,600	2,300	7,900
1998	Feb	14,500	5,600	6,700	2,200	8,900
1997	Feb	14,600	5,100	6,800	2,800	9,600
1996	Feb	14,400	5,200	6,800	2,300	9,100
1995	Feb	13,100	5,000	5,700	2,400	8,100
Average Feb 1995 to 2009		**15,100**	**6,000**	**6,500**	**2,500**	**9,000**

* *Includes Federal, Territorial, Municipal, and First Nation Band Office employment.*

Labour Force

		By age			By sex & age			
					Men		Women	
		15+	15-24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+
2010	Feb	17,100	2,400	14,800	8,700	7,300	8,400	7,400
	Jan	17,200	2,500	14,700	8,800	7,300	8,400	7,400
2009	Dec	17,300	2,500	14,800	8,800	7,300	8,500	7,500
	Nov	17,600	2,600	15,000	9,000	7,500	8,600	7,500
	Oct	17,700	2,600	15,100	9,100	7,600	8,600	7,500
	Sep	18,000	2,700	15,300	9,300	7,700	8,700	7,600
	Aug	18,000	2,800	15,200	9,300	7,600	8,800	7,500
	Jul	18,200	2,900	15,300	9,400	7,700	8,800	7,600
	Jun	18,200	2,700	15,500	9,200	7,800	9,000	7,700
	May	18,000	2,400	15,600	9,000	7,700	9,000	7,800
	Apr	17,700	2,300	15,400	8,700	7,600	9,000	7,800
	Mar	17,500	2,400	15,100	8,700	7,400	8,800	7,700
	Feb	17,400	2,500	14,900	8,800	7,400	8,600	7,500

% Change Feb. 2009 to Feb. 2010	
Both	
15+	-1.7%
15-24	-4.0%
25+	-0.7%
Men	
15+	-1.1%
25+	-1.4%
Women	
15+	-2.3%
25+	-1.3%

Employed

		By age			By sex & age			
					Men		Women	
		15+	15–24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+
2010	Feb	15,800	2,200	13,600	7,900	6,600	7,900	7,100
	Jan	15,800	2,200	13,600	8,000	6,600	7,900	7,000
2009	Dec	16,000	2,100	13,800	8,000	6,700	8,000	7,100
	Nov	16,300	2,300	14,000	8,200	6,900	8,100	7,100
	Oct	16,700	2,400	14,300	8,500	7,200	8,200	7,200
	Sep	17,000	2,500	14,500	8,700	7,300	8,300	7,200
	Aug	17,000	2,500	14,500	8,800	7,300	8,300	7,200
	Jul	17,000	2,500	14,500	8,600	7,200	8,400	7,200
	Jun	16,800	2,400	14,400	8,300	7,000	8,500	7,300
	May	16,500	2,100	14,400	7,900	6,900	8,600	7,500
	Apr	16,300	2,000	14,300	7,700	6,800	8,600	7,500
	Mar	16,300	2,000	14,300	7,800	6,900	8,400	7,400
	Feb	16,200	2,100	14,100	7,900	6,800	8,300	7,300

% Change Feb. 2009 to Feb. 2010	
Both	
15+	-2.5%
15-24	4.8%
25+	-3.5%
Men	
15+	0.0%
25+	-2.9%
Women	
15+	-4.8%
25+	-2.7%

Participation Rate

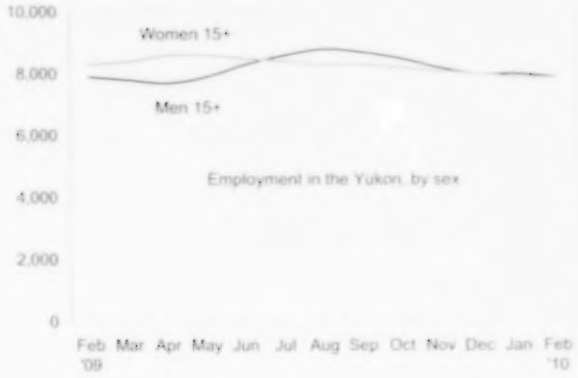
Change (% points) Feb. 2009 to Feb. 2010	
Both	
15+	-2.4
15-24	-2.3
25+	-2.3
Men	
15+	-2.0
25+	-2.6
Women	
15+	-3.4
25+	-3.2

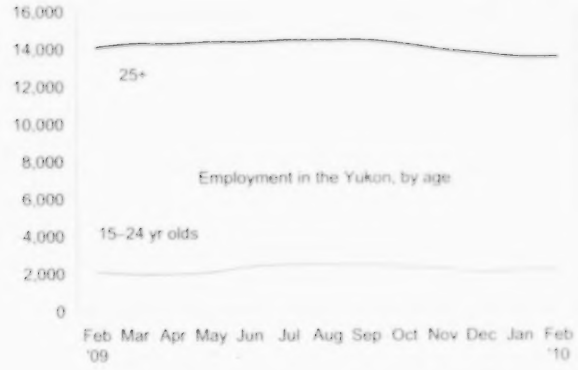
		By age			By sex & age			
					Men		Women	
		15+	15–24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+
		----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
2010	Feb	69.8	55.8	73.3	71.3	73.7	68.3	71.8
	Jan	70.5	58.1	72.8	72.1	73.7	68.9	72.5
2009	Dec	70.9	58.1	73.6	72.1	73.7	69.7	73.5
	Nov	72.4	60.5	74.6	73.8	75.8	70.5	73.5
	Oct	72.8	61.9	75.1	75.2	76.8	70.5	73.5
	Sep	74.4	64.3	76.5	76.9	77.8	71.9	75.2
	Aug	74.4	65.1	76.0	76.9	76.8	72.7	74.3
	Jul	75.2	67.4	76.9	77.7	78.6	72.7	75.2
	Jun	75.2	62.8	77.9	76.0	79.6	74.4	76.2
	May	74.7	55.8	78.4	74.4	78.6	74.4	78.0
	Apr	73.4	53.5	77.8	71.9	77.6	74.4	78.0
	Mar	72.6	55.8	76.3	72.5	75.5	72.7	77.0
	Feb	72.2	58.1	75.6	73.3	76.3	71.7	75.0

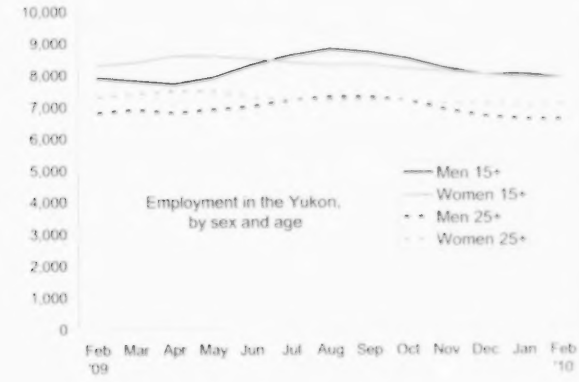
Employment Rate

		By age			By sex & age			
					Men		Women	
		15+	15–24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+
		----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
2010	Feb	64.5	51.2	67.3	64.8	66.7	64.2	68.9
	Jan	64.8	51.2	67.3	65.6	66.7	64.8	68.6
2009	Dec	65.6	48.8	68.7	65.6	67.7	65.6	69.6
	Nov	67.1	53.5	69.7	67.2	69.7	66.4	69.6
	Oct	68.7	57.1	71.1	70.2	72.7	67.2	70.6
	Sep	70.2	59.5	72.5	71.9	73.7	68.6	71.3
	Aug	70.2	58.1	72.5	72.7	73.7	68.6	71.3
	Jul	70.2	58.1	72.9	71.1	73.5	69.4	71.3
	Jun	69.4	55.8	72.4	68.6	71.4	70.2	72.3
	May	68.5	48.8	72.4	65.3	70.4	71.1	75.0
	Apr	67.6	46.5	72.2	63.6	69.4	71.1	75.0
	Mar	67.6	46.5	72.2	65.0	70.4	69.4	74.0
	Feb	67.2	48.8	71.6	65.8	70.1	69.2	73.0

Change (% points) Feb. 2009 to Feb. 2010	
Both	
15+	-2.7
15-24	2.4
25+	-4.3
Men	
15+	-1.0
25+	-3.4
Women	
15+	-5.0
25+	-4.1







Where the numbers come from

Every month Statistics Canada surveyors in each province and territory of Canada interview a representative sample of individuals 15 years of age and older. The surveyors ask these individuals if they were working, or were looking and available for work, during the "reference week" (usually the 3rd week of the month). Individuals are counted as employed if:

- *they worked for at least 1 hour during the reference week ("work" includes self-employment).*

Individuals are counted as unemployed if:

- *they were without work but had looked for work in the past 4 weeks;*
- *they had been laid off but were not looking for work because they expected to return to their original work;*
- *they were not looking for work because they had a new job starting within 4 weeks.*

If someone is neither employed nor unemployed they are then defined as not in the labour force and therefore not counted in the unemployment rate. However, they are still considered to be part of the working-age population.

The survey described above is called the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The Yukon has been included in the LFS since January 1992. However, the national rates for Canada do not include any of the territories.

The objectives of the LFS are to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications — employed, unemployed and not in the labour force — and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories.

The LFS is the only source of monthly estimates of total employment including the self-employed, full- and part-time employment, and unemployment. It publishes monthly standard labour market indicators such as the unemployment rate, the employment rate and the participation rate.

In the Yukon, the LFS sample is designed to represent approximately 92% of the working-age population (Yukoners 15 years of age and older). Yukoners living in unorganized areas, full-time members of the armed forces and people living in institutions are not represented in the sample.

As a "household-based" survey, the LFS counts individuals as part of the labour force in the province or territory their home is in. Therefore, if an individual is working outside of the Yukon, in the NWT for instance, but still has their home in the Yukon, they are counted in the Yukon's labour force.

***Suppression of Data**. For the Labour Force Survey in the Yukon, Statistics Canada suppresses any figure that is below 200 for confidentiality reasons, in order to ensure the confidentiality of each individual respondent to the survey. In turn, percentages (i.e. employment or unemployment rates) based on suppressed numbers will also be suppressed.*

Definitions:

1. **Employment**
   Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

2. **Employment rate**
   Also referred to as "employment/population ratio," it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

3. **Goods-Producing Industries**
   Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

4. **Labour force**
   The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

5. **Not in the labour force**
   Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

6. **Participation rate**
   The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

7. **Reference Week**
   The reference week is the entire calendar week (from Sunday to Saturday) covered by the Labour Force Survey each month. It is usually the week containing the 15th day of the month. The interviews are conducted during the following week, called the Survey Week, and the labour force status determined is that of the reference week.

8. **Seasonal adjustment**
   Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those that are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as longer-term cyclical fluctuations.

9. **Self-employed**
   There are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others and those who work for themselves, namely, the self-employed. The self-employed includes working owners of incorporated businesses, working owners of unincorporated businesses and other self-employed.

10. **Service-Producing Industries**
    Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

11. **Three-Month Moving Average**
    All monthly figures for the Territories, whether seasonally adjusted or unadjusted, are three-month moving averages – for example, the March 2008 unemployment rate of 4.5% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of January, February and March. April's unemployment rate will become the average of the rates for February, March and April.

12. **Unemployment**
    Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

13. **Unemployment rate**
    The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

Information sheet no. 34.212 – March 2010
Next release date: April 12th, 2010

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